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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF OREGON
PORTLAND DIVISION

SURVIVOR PRODUCTIONS, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

DOE-73.25.230.253,

Defendant.

Case No.: 3:15-cv-01302

COMPLAINT

COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Survivor Productions, Inc., complains and alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is a suit for copyright infringement under 17 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq. (“The Copyright Act”).
2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

3. Venue in this district is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1400(a) as the defendant is believed to reside in this district.

PARTIES

PLAINTIFF

4. Plaintiff Survivor Productions, Inc. (“Survivor”) is a Nevada Corporation and a motion picture production company with offices in Los Angeles, California.

5. Plaintiff Survivor Productions, Inc. is an affiliate of the Nu Image / Millennium Films, production companies, distributors of a notable catalog of major motion pictures.

The rights of Survivor

6. The motion picture titled *Survivor* is a notable motion picture released in 2015, but is being wrongfully distributed on the Internet through the BitTorrent network and is now being widely pirated limiting its ability to gain access to and benefit from conventional market outlets.

7. The motion picture *Survivor* has been downloaded through BitTorrent hundreds of thousands of times with over 10,000 instances of piracy traced to locations in Oregon.

8. Survivor Productions, Inc., is the copyright holder of the completed the motion picture *Survivor*, registration submitted to the United States Copyright Office prior to the complained of infringement, receipt of certificate pending.

9. Survivor Productions, Inc., is the registered copyright holder of the screenplay and print material for the dramatic work, registered with the United States Copyright Office, Reg. No. PAu 3-749-574, 2014.

10. The motion picture contains original material that is copyrightable subject matter under the laws of the United States protected by both the existing and pending registrations.

11. Under The Copyright Act, plaintiff is the proprietor of copyrights and interests necessary to being suit.

12. The motion picture is currently offered for sale in commerce.

13. Defendant had notice of plaintiff's rights through general publication and advertising and more specifically as identified in the content of the motion picture, advertising associated with the motion picture, and all packaging and copies, each of which bore a proper copyright notice.

THE DEFENDANT

14. The defendant identified herein as DOE-73.25.230.253 is currently known only by their Internet Protocol ("IP") Address 73.25.230.253 which on June 19 at 23:27:52 UTC, (and other times) was observed through direct TCP/IP connection as infringing the motion picture.

15. Through geolocation, the IP address used by the defendant has subsequently been traced to the Portland, Oregon area.

16. Plaintiff's investigator has confirmed the defendant's IP address has been used to distribute the motion picture on a regular bases over a period of several days, a record of such observations is listed attached as Exhibit 1.

17. Defendant's IP address has been observed as associated with the peer-to-peer exchange of hundreds of copyrighted titles through the BitTorrent network, a record of which may be filed on request.

18. The volume and titles of the activity associated with defendant's IP address indicates that the defendant is likely the primary subscriber of the IP address or someone who resides with the subscriber, as such activity indicates the defendant is an authorized user of the IP address with consistent and permissive access.

19. The volume and titles of the activity associated with defendant's IP address indicates that the defendant is not a young child.

20. The defendant's IP address was at that time of observed infringement managed by Internet Service Provider ("ISP") Comcast, who on information and belief, generally assigns an IP address to a single party for extended periods of time, often for months, and provides Wi-Fi systems with notable pre-installed security and passwords.

21. The records maintained by Comcast should be able to identify either the defendant, or the subscriber who contracted with Comcast for service who in turn is likely to have knowledge that will lead to the identity of the defendant.

22. Plaintiffs intend to seek initial discovery to subpoena records from Comcast to ascertain the true identity of the defendant.

BACKGROUND

PEER-TO-PEER INTERNET PIRACY

23. Digital piracy, including BitTorrent piracy costs the entertainment industry over \$70 billion per year.

24. As noted by Senator Levin in Congressional hearings on peer-to-peer Internet piracy, "In the world of copyright law, taking someone's intellectual property is a serious offense, punishable by large fines. In the real world, violations of copyright law over the Internet are so widespread and easy to accomplish that many participants seem to consider it equivalent to jaywalking – illegal but no big deal. But it is a big deal. Under U.S. law, stealing intellectual property is just that – stealing. It hurts artists, the music industry, the movie industry, and others involved in creative work. And it is unfortunate that the software being used – called 'file sharing' as if it were simply enabling friends to share recipes, is helping create a generation of Americans who don't see the harm."

25. In 2013, in recognition of the growing problems and challenges with counterfeiting and piracy, The Oregon House of Representatives passed House Memorial 2, which made the following findings:

Whereas the United States and other nations share the challenge of combating intellectual piracy and the counterfeiting of intellectual property such as ... films... and technologies that affect the quality of life; and

Whereas intellectual piracy and counterfeiting have a significant impact on Oregon's economy, and the economies of other states and of nations around the world, which results in job and earnings losses, reduced tax revenues and increased threats to public health and safety; and

...
Whereas protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights is crucial to the future of our innovation-based economy; and

Whereas industries that use intellectual property extensively generate nearly \$7.7 trillion in gross output and account for more than 60 percent of total exports from our nation; and

Whereas industries that use intellectual property extensively ... employ more than 19 million Americans, whose salaries average about 60 percent higher than salaries in industries that do not make extensive use of intellectual property; and

Whereas intellectual property infringement can undermine the nation's economic security; and

Whereas violations of intellectual property rights, ambiguities in the law and a lack of enforcement create uncertainty in the marketplace and in the legal system and undermine consumer trust; and

Whereas intellectual property, including trademarks, [are] essential ...; and

...
Whereas failing to adequately protect and enforce intellectual property rights will increase counterfeiting and illicit trade;

...

26. As such it is clear that giving effect to 17 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq., and the enforcement of intellectual property rights, and in particular the fight against counterfeiting and piracy are critical issues of importance to the both the United States of America and the State of Oregon.

27. Internet piracy, and in particular BitTorrent piracy, though known as peer-to-peer file sharing, is often a for-profit business as many software clients, torrent sites and networks which promote and facilitate piracy generate millions of dollars in revenue through sales and advertising.

28. Attached as Exhibit 2 is an exemplar printout of a torrent site that promotes the download of plaintiff's motion picture for profit, with annotations.

29. A torrent site often promotes a motion picture through use of video trailers, images of movie posters, film stills and other marketing material, often copied from original authentic marketing material owned by the rights holders, all visible in Exhibit 2.

30. Torrent sites are often supported by advertising, which is visible in Exhibit 2, as well as subscriptions for "Upload Credits" or the like even though such may be termed "donations." An exemplar subscription page for one such torrent site is shown as Exhibit 3, which also contains advertising that on information and belief generates revenue for the torrent site.

31. To increase the value of the advertising and sometimes subscription access sold by torrent sites, many parties work to expand the pool of available titles and speed of downloads available by increasing the number of member peers or "seeders" and thus the desirability of their clients and networks. To accomplish this they often reward participants who contribute by giving them faster download speeds, greater access, or other benefits. The promoted number of "seeders" is also shown in Exhibit 2.

32. Defendant's participation in the BitTorrent exchange of plaintiff's motion picture is the type of activity that torrent sites use to promote their business and likely directly furthered the for-profit business of at least one torrent site.

33. Parties, and possibly defendant, have been compensated for their participation in expanding the availability of pirated content to others through BitTorrent networks, including plaintiff's movie, even if only through being granted faster or broader access to other pirated content.

34. The use of BitTorrent does more than cause harm through the simple theft of intellectual property. The BitTorrent distribution of pirated files is a model of business that profits from

theft through sales and advertising and provides a system of rewards and compensation to the participants such as the defendant and those working with the defendant, each of whom contribute to and further the enterprise.

35. Based on activity observed associated with defendant's IP address, defendant is a prolific proponent of the BitTorrent distribution system advancing the BitTorrent economy of piracy and causing harm to plaintiff.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

36. Defendant, without the permission or consent of plaintiff, copied and persistently distributed plaintiff's motion picture through a public BitTorrent network.

37. Defendant's actions infringed plaintiff's exclusive rights under The Copyright Act.

38. Defendant's conduct has been willful, intentional, in disregard of and indifferent to plaintiff's rights with the intent to deprive plaintiff of income and cause plaintiff harm.

39. As a direct and proximate result of defendant's conduct, plaintiff's exclusive rights under 17 U.S.C. § 106 have been violated.

40. Plaintiff is entitled to damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504 and attorney fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505.

41. The conduct of defendant is causing and, unless enjoined and restrained by this Court, will continue to cause plaintiff great and irreparable injury.

42. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§ 502 and 503, plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting defendant from further contributing to the infringement of plaintiff's copyrights and ordering that defendant destroy all copies of and motion picture made in violation of plaintiff's rights.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays for judgment against defendant as follows:

- A. For entry of permanent injunction enjoining defendant from directly, indirectly or contributory infringing plaintiff's rights, including without limitation by using the internet to reproduce or copy plaintiff's motion picture, to distribute plaintiff's motion pictures, or to make plaintiff's motion picture available for distribution to the public, except pursuant to a lawful license or with the express authority of plaintiff, and further directing defendant to destroy or delete all unauthorized copies of any motion pictures and refrain from using any software principally used to commit piracy of motion pictures or further the economy of BitTorrent piracy;
- B. Statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504;
- C. For plaintiff's reasonable costs and attorney fees pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505; and
- D. For such other and further relief as the Court deems proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, plaintiff demands a trial by jury.

DATED: July 13, 2015.

Respectfully submitted,

CROWELL LAW

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